

# The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 7833

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日六十月二十年

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 24TH, 1883.

三洋

號四十二月正英港香

[PRICE \$2 PER MONTH]

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

January 22, MELI, British steamer, 457,

Null, Pachai and Macau 23rd January,

General, C. M. S. N. Co.

January 23, MADRAS, British str., 1,097,

William H. Bradley, Honolulu 1st Jan.

Balast, Thomas Howard &amp; Co.

January 23, HESPERIA, German str., 1,136,

G. Petersen, Hamburg 1st December,

and Singapore 14th January,

—SIEGEN &amp; Co.

January 23, CHUNGKING, British str., 793,

W. N. Dovile, Manila 20th January,

General, BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE.

January 23, LYDIA, German steamer, 1,180,

P. Paulsen, Stigao 17th Jan., General,

—SIEGEN &amp; Co.

January 23, CHUNGKING, British str., 793,

W. N. Dovile, Manila 20th January,

General, BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE.

January 23, LYDIA, German steamer, 1,180,

W. N. Dovile, Manila 20th January,

General, O. &amp; S. S. Co.

January 23, AFRICA, Russian corvette, from

a cruiser.

## CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.

JANUARY 23RD.

Flintshire, British str., for Yokohama.

Wladyslaw, Russian str., for Saigon.

Chungking, British str., for Ayacu.

## DEPARTURES.

January 23, NAN-YIAS, French steamer, for

Hoibow.

January 23, DON JUAN, Spanish steamer, for

Ardoy.

January 23, AFRICA, Russian corvette, for

a cruise.

January 23, ROME, British steamer, for

Europe.

January 23, CHUNGKING, British steamer, for

Amoy.

January 23, SHUN-ON, Amoyenne steamer,

for Tonkin.

## PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Par Moi, arr. from Pekhoi and Macao.

Chinese.

For Chungking str., from Manila, Mr. and

Mrs. Abbott and family, Miss Wilkinson, Miss

Hedges, and Mrs. Hayes, and 20 Chinese.

For Herkoo, str., from Hamburg, Mr. and

Mrs. P. Hartmann, and child, Miss Schneebeli,

and Mr. Brodman, and 28 Chinese, from

Singapore.

For Madras, str., from Honolulu.—714 Chi-

nese.

For Gaspal str., from San Francisco, and Yo-

-Yo.

—Kao, S. V. Vandike, Messrs. E.

Massett and Mr. Wong Yung Hau, and 28 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

For P. &amp; O. str. Home.—From Hongkong.

For Singapore.—Mr. Tang Fook, Mr. Leong

-ham, Messrs. Gao, Horio, and Hu Yen Lin.

For London.—Lieut.-Col. J. A. Papillon, R.E.,

Captain R. Talbot, and Mr. G. G. G. G.

Ward, and Mr. L. H. Chalmers, Major, Col.

For Brindisi.—Sir W. Johnston, Bart., and Dr.

E. E. Remond. For London.—Rev. C. B. Nash,

and Mr. J. Collingwood.

## REPORTS.

The German steamer NORDIC reports left Saigon

on the 16th inst., and had strong monsoon with a

passage.

The British steamer GLOUCESTER reports left San

Francisco on the 16th Dec., and had wind and sea to

Yokohama. Fine weather to port.

The Chinese steamer MEDICAL reports left Macao

on the 2nd instant, and had moderate and light

N.E. wind and fine, clear weather throughout.

The British steamer CHINAPORT reports left

Manila at 5 p.m. on Saturday 20th inst. Made

fast to buoy at 3 a.m. Tuesday, 23rd. Expected

moderate to strong monsoon with high

sea.

The German steamer HESPERIA reports left

Honolulu on the 1st, and Singapore on the

14th inst., and had fresh N.E. monsoon across

the Indian Ocean. A strong N.E. wind with a

heavy sea from Singapore.

## AMOY SHIPPING.

January—ARRIVALS.

10. Albany, British str., from Taiwan Foo.

10. Emeralds, British str., from Hongkong.

11. Kwangtung, British str., from Foochow.

11. Telenchun, British str., from Foochow.

12. Douglas, British str., from Hongkong.

12. Sepo-wo, British str., from Swatow.

13. Sepo-wo, British str., from Swatow.

14. Hainan, Spanish str., from Hongkong.

14. Loura, British str., from Singapore.

14. Glenarm, British str., from Hongkong.

15. Foochow, British str., from Swatow.

16. Horsegardia, British str., from Hongkong.

16. Androches, British str., from Chico.

17. Albany, British str., from Hongkong.

17. Telenchun, British str., for Hongkong.

17. Sepo-wo, British str., from Hongkong.

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88. Sepo-wo, British str., from Hongkong



yield, and debt is being piled up at a truly appalling rate. At the end of last year the floating debt was nearly \$50,000,000, and there were no check put upon the extraordinary expenditures it would by the end of 1882 be \$120,000,000, of which nearly two-thirds would represent outlay within the last three years. Financial bungling indeed has been so utter that it is difficult to ascertain how many really stand, and it is certain that the Government's debts that permit measure of retrenchment are hopelessly enormous. At present the Government is unable to cover the deficit either actual or prospective. These facts presenting themselves concretely with a great party change in America, a change brought about by the mis-government of old holders, offer valuable comment upon political tendencies in England. Acting in most cases in supporting the former, Englishmen who have also seen measures dealing with the rights of property in a wholly unprecedented fashion passed will require to ponder well before they approve any violent changes in their time-honored form of Government and constitution. A unity of policy in both home and foreign affairs — a policy differing perhaps in detail, but based upon the same principles, is what the world expects of political life in England.

Several of a classified facts was unknown, a measure once adopted became an irreversible part of the national line of conduct. Are the old historical traditions to be swept away, and are Englishmen to emulate the condition of affairs which violent changes have produced in France, America, and other countries?

#### THE STATUS OF PORTUGUESE IN CHINA.

It is regrettable that so valuable and responsible a section of our community as the Portuguese residents among us should be considered open to such doubts as have been cast upon their political status in China by a Correspondent of this journal. The question put by "Engines," however, while not, we think, fraught with any serious difficulty, is likely to prejudice the interests of the Portuguese, and even to open a few of certain hints recently dropped by our Correspondent in Macao, we think the present favourable opportunity for offering a few remarks upon the subject. The whole point is a very sore one to China, and we regret that, according to our Manao Correspondent writes, there is but a poor chance of its being amicably arranged by interview between Governor da Gama and Li Hung Chang, the Chinese Minister upon which the city passed into the hands of Portugal are likely those. Macao was first annexed by Portuguese traders in the year 1537, the neighbourhood being already sanctified in the eyes of all good Catholics by having been the scene of the labours and death of the greatest missionary, Francis Xavier. The next settlers, however, who had come for peaceful purposes, were Chinese, and were soon to be won by the King, more than that of his consort, and are nearly oval and each is ornamented with a cross at the apex, and brilliantly studded with diamonds and other precious stones, and on either side are gold halo leaves, a plant highly prized by the people of the Hawaiian Islands. The King's sceptre is composed of silver inlaid with gold. The royal robes are purple with vermilion borders. The crown is made of the ornaments of our own country, but on February 1st he will be again crowned in the style that prevails in the Courts of Europe. Applications to the Coronation have been sent to the President of the United States and to the different rulers of the Old World. The ceremonies will take place in the new palace, which is a magnificent structure.

CAUSE OF THE TROUBLE BETWEEN DANTON AND LABOUCHEURE—WED. NO. 15.

TUESDAY, 13th December. — At the end of last year the floating debt was nearly \$50,000,000, and there were no check put upon the extraordinary expenditures it would by the end of 1882 be \$120,000,000, of which nearly two-thirds would represent outlay within the last three years. Financial bungling indeed has been so utter that it is difficult to ascertain how many really stand, and it is certain that the Government's debts that permit measure of retrenchment are hopelessly enormous. At present the Government is unable to cover the deficit either actual or prospective. These facts presenting themselves concretely with a great party change in America, a change brought about by the mis-government of old holders, offer valuable comment upon political tendencies in England. Acting in most cases in supporting the former, Englishmen who have also seen measures dealing with the rights of property in a wholly unprecedented fashion passed will require to ponder well before they approve any violent changes in their time-honored form of Government and constitution. A unity of policy in both home and foreign affairs — a policy differing perhaps in detail, but based upon the same principles, is what the world expects of political life in England.

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#### THE MARQUE OF LORE.

His Excellency, the Governor-General of Canada, together with his wife, the Princess Louise, and escort, arrived in the harbour yesterday morning, in the steamer "L. H. M." en route to China. The visitors were landed under a royal salute at 12 m., at Washington street wharf, and proceeded in carriages to the Palace Hotel, where apartments had been prepared for them. The future movements of his Excellency the Governor-General, are uncertain, although it was the intention to proceed southwards to San Francisco to find a winter climate.

THE MARQUE OF LORE.

The Governor-General of Canada, now in San Francisco, has applied to the United States Government for an armed escort as far as San Antonio, and Secretary Lincoln has detailed a Lieutenant and ten men to protect them. KALAKAUKA'S CROWN, SCEPTERED AND CROWNED.—TUESDAY, 13th December.

King Kalakaua's Chamberlain, Col. C. H. Judd, who, with his party, passed through China yesterday homeward from Europe, has, as is learned from some of his acquaintances in this city, purchased in Europe some of the necessary insignia of royalty—a crown, scepter, robes, &c., for Kalakaua. The robes and royal diadem will be used at the coming Coronation of King and Queen. They are made of the silks of Russia, and are to be worn by the King, more than that of his consort, and are nearly oval and each is ornamented with a cross at the apex, and brilliantly studded with diamonds and other precious stones, and on either side are gold halo leaves, a plant highly prized by the people of the Hawaiian Islands. The King's sceptre is composed of silver inlaid with gold. The royal robes are purple with vermilion borders. The crown is made of the ornaments of our own country, but on February 1st he will be again crowned in the style that prevails in the Courts of Europe. Applications to the Coronation have been sent to the President of the United States and to the different rulers of the Old World. The ceremonies will take place in the new palace, which is a magnificent structure.

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TUESDAY, 13th December.

The disagreement between Mrs. Langtry and Mrs. Laboucheure is the topic of conversation. Gen. Gibbard, who followed Mrs. Langtry to Boston and who is the acquaintance objected to by Mrs. Laboucheure, was among the first of Mrs. Langtry's New York admirers. Gibbard is a handsome young man, aged 23, lived at the Hotel Beauvois, keeping open a room for the services rendered by Portuguese traders in New York.

It was this that caused the trouble between Mrs. Langtry and Gibbard, who followed her to New York. Gibbard, it is said, was originally accompanied by his son, leaving him a sum of about \$80,000 a year. The young man is well known at the opera and lobbies of the principal theatres, and is a great dandy. He has the reputation of being dandy, quiet, temperate and economical.

It is said that his bill for flowers alone during his stay in New York was \$1,000.

Mrs. Langtry's short engagement with Gibbard ended during her stay in New York. Gibbard, it is said, was originally accompanied by his son, leaving him a sum of about \$80,000 a year. The young man is well known at the opera and lobbies of the principal theatres, and is a great dandy. He has the reputation of being dandy, quiet, temperate and economical.

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## EXTRACTS.

**THE CHINESE MUST GO.**  
We hold them truth to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.—Declaration of American Independence.

We open our doors in welcome to those who choose, To India's tarnished pastures,

To Italy's strolling players,

To men from the Zulu Zes,

To Africa, Arab, Moslem,

Brahmins, boor or brahmin,

We point to our rolling prairies,

Where sleeping herds lie.

All the touch of their hands to waken—

"Thus is room for you all," we cry,

Come follow the plow and paper,

Come stand at the forge and loom

And fashion our tools and garments;

We will lighten your lives of gloom."

Untruths are their cash and manner;

They speak in unknown tongues;

And yet to our land of plenty;

We welcome them, old and young;

And say, " You shall leave freedom

As you bow to its peaceful ways;

Your ignorance all shall vanish;

In the land of the bright to-day.

From shakles of superstition,

Of vice, and crime set free;

At the touch of our hand and master

You shall find your home.

But, look! I over the training waters,

The spindles bunt my boat,

Above the call to the stranger " Come."

Rings in harsh, discordant accents.

A word that is like a blow;

With force, imperative mandate,

It comes to people—" Go!"

You have finished our miles of railroad;

Built firm on the shifting sand;

You have lifted the heavy burdens;

We dropped from our weary hands;

You have worked where work was needed

With never a thought of pride;

You have dared to gather the fragments

We scarcely told to see;

We have found you teachable, gentle,

And ready to be used;

Submitting in patient silence.

To hated, contempt, abuse.

But now that our need is over,

We have often to thank your place;

You are crowding our native workmen,

Hurons, O secured race,

Go back to your crowded hill-sides,

Whence, over an unknown way

You came, that for wife and children

Might open a brighter day.

Go back to your home, darkness—

Not for you hath one light been shed—

And here is your final picture.

The life that you have led.

But when to your eyes bowering,

O tell them on bended knee

That this is a Christian nation;

This is the land of the free!"

ELLA W. BROWN, in S. P. Newsletter.

## THE IDEAL MULE.

No wonder the mule is a kidder. Were I a mule, I, too, would kick. I know just exactly what kind of a mule I would be. A bay mule. One of these end-ways, old fellows that leap back in the bucking, and think. With striped legs like a zebra. And a dark-brown streak along his back, and a paint-brush tail. And my mane is short, and my forelock hangs a head or long as a four-barrel. And I'd be worth two hundred and a half in any market, and I'd wear a flat harness and no stirrups, and some day when some men pitched me up to a dray, and piled on top of me a half of a wagon, a cord of wood, six barrels of flour, and a stone bottle, I would stand off with it patiently and haul it steadily until I got to the top of the grade on the hill-side of North Hill, and stand about there, and then a falling male would fluttering down in a spark of gold and crimson, who would send me all but to death, and the authority would have to drag the Mississippi River six weeks to find all of that load and some of that driver, while in three minutes after, the engine I would be, huffily huffing on the grassy heights that smile above the silver flowing river. That is the kind of mule I would be.—Burlington Hawkeye.

## INSURANCES.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.  
RECORD OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN INSURANCE AGENTS.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

CAPITAL (FULLY SUBSCRIBED), \$1,000,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

LEUNG ON, Esq., President.

WONG CHONG PEN, Esq.

CHAN LI QUOI, Esq., Q. Hoi Chung, Esq.

The Company GRANTS POLICIES ON MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World; payable at any of its Agencies.

Contingent Dividends are payable to all Contributors of Business, whether Shareholders or not.

WOO LIN YUEN, Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE—No. 2, Queen's Road West, Hongkong, 14th March, 1883.

SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF EDINBURGH AND LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

CAPITAL, £30,000,000 STERLING.

INVESTED FUNDS, £20,000,000 STERLING.

ANNUAL INCOME, £2,700,000 STERLING.

For Particulars, apply to LINSTEAD & DAVIS, Agents.

HONGKONG, 7th December, 1882.

CALEDONIAN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1805.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

CAPITAL (FULLY SUBSCRIBED) £1,000,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

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CHING TO CHAI, Esq., Yip Yu Tin, Esq.

and ten others.

HO SHEN CHEE, Esq., Secretary.

The Company GRANTS POLICIES on MARINE RISKS at Current Rates to the extent of £10,000, at the Reduced Tariff Rates.

Douglas Lapraik & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 16th May, 1883.

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY AT HAMBURG.

The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES to the extent of \$55,000, on first-class risks at current rates.

MELCHERS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 27th March, 1876.

SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY, FIRE AND LIFE.

INSURANCES AGAINST FIRE granted at Current Rates. Considerable Reduction in Premium for LIFE INSURANCE in China.

MEYER & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd June, 1879.

ELLA W. BROWN, in S. P. Newsletter.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S OPINION OF QUEEN MARY.

During an hour's conversation with which the Queen honoured him, she spoke chidingly of the early history of Scotland, and was very inquisitive about the battles of Stirling, Falkirk, Torwood, and Bannockburn, and the ground on which each was fought. When he mentioned that the singular circumstance that both arms of Bannockburn were commanded by her ancestors, the one being led by Edward II., the other by Robert Bruce, she said—" It is so; but I am more proud of my Scotch descent than of any other: when I first came into Scotland I felt as if I were going home." Soon after the conversation turned upon Queen Mary and Elizabeth, and she said " I am glad that I am descended from Mary. I have nothing to do with Elizabeth." —Sir Archibald Alison's Minutes.

AN INVULVABLE NUT.

If the Kola nut deserves one-half of the prises bestowed upon it in a pamphlet which has just been forwarded to us, its more extensive introduction into England would be highly desirable. Having been submitted to exhaustive analysis, it has been found to contain more caffeine than the best coffee, and the same active principle as cocaine with less fatality. The negroes on the West Coast of Africa are said to prefer it greatly to either tea or coffee, on account of its health-preserving qualities. This is not all, however; the nut also possesses the virtue of being a sovereign specific to remove the effects of recent intoxication. It is now used for this purpose on a sugar plantation at Jamaica. There the negroes make it into a cream with water, and bring themselves round in a moment. A further assertion goes to the effect that those who habitually consume decoctions of this inviolable product soon lose all taste for alcoholic stimulants; and even acquire a strong repugnance for them. If this can only be proved, the perplexing problem of how to cure dipsomania will be at last in fair ways towards solution. It would only be necessary to keep them in seclusion until they had acquired a taste for Kola, and then they might be set free without any risk of their reverting to the use of alcohol. —Globe.

GROUND IVY A SUBSTITUTE FOR HOPS.

A correspondent writes to *Land and Water*:

" This present hop season has been a failure. Some gardens have only produced half a crop, others none at all, and the growers are complaining sadly; but, if we are unfortunate our California friends are well satisfied with their own hop gardens, especially in Sonoma county, where they are very promising. One merchant at San Francisco has engaged whole crops at forty cents per pound, and a grower (Mr. Grant), who last year sold his hops off nineteen acres at twenty cents per pound, has this season offered an offer of forty cents. These can be little doubt when our great deficiency is thoroughly known over there we shall be supplied by California growers with hops as they have already begun with 'canned fruits.' It seems very certain that unless some of our neighbours are able to send us hops this year we must find a substitute for the plant, and possibly have to return to the old Saxon name, namely, ground ivy, which at one time, before hops were introduced into this country, was in great request to clarify and preserve mugs; and it is this plant should come into use if it may be a comfort to beer drinkers to know that all its properties are good. It is a tonic and a stomachic, and was formerly recommended by medical men as a sedative in cases of insanity; consequently, if it should be put into beer in lieu of hops, we may hope to get less about mad drunkenness, fits, beating, and assaults than we do now. The Dutch have a very high opinion of this plant. They infuse it in gin as a medicinal tincture, calling it 'Houdengin.' Tumour, 'Gill-gut-by-the-ground,' 'Catfoot,' and 'Atoch' are all vernacular names with us, and in former times the houses where beer was sold were called 'Gillhouses.' We have other substitutes for hops, or English hops, some not so beneficial as the *Glechoma hederacea*, but which no doubt are often used in making the stuff, so frequently sold in country pubs, as homebrewed."

PRINTING OF FIVE-YEAR DESCRIPTION OF THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

The Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

HEAD OFFICE—1, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON.

The Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for Hongkong and China for the above Company, are prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at Current Rates.

NORTHERN BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned, Agents of the above Company, are authorized to INSURE against FIRE of Current Rates.

GILMAN & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1883.

NOTICE.

SUN FILE OFFICE.

CHAS. HEIDICKSON'S CHAMPAGNE.

£20,000,000 French.

£20,000,000 French.